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CENTRAL EUROPE PLANS TO BUILD MODERN PORTS

American-Czechoslovakian Warehousing Company May Be Formed

RIVERS DANUBE AND ELBE TO BE UTILIZED

Establishment of Free Ports at Komarno and Tetschen for Storage of Goods

PRAGUE, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Before the war, when Vienna was master of the situation, the natural outlet for the industries of Central Europe, Hamburg, was left unexploited; the Oder was neglected, and for strategic reasons the port of Trieste was artificially maintained as the port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. One act alone can be credited to the Austrian Government dealing with the development of the Elbe, the Oder, and the Danube: an act creating a commission to draw up plans of a future canal system to join these three rivers.

Another plan still in its infancy, but much more likely to mature than the canalization scheme, has been evolved to take advantage of the principal rivers linking Czechoslovakia with the outside world: the Danube and the Elbe.

American-Czech Company It is proposed to create an American-Czechoslovak warehousing company, to establish modern ports at Tetschen, situated on the Elbe at the German-Czechoslovak frontier, and at Komarno on the Danube, between Vienna and Budapest; and also subsidiary ports at Prague and Bratislava. A small capital of 50,000 Czech crowns would be sufficient to convert these ports into first-class modern ports with extensive warehousing which would act as distributing centers for the whole of Central Europe.

These ports would be used primarily for Czechoslovak imports of raw materials during the war, and secondarily for transit traffic between Germany and its ports and the Balkans. Czechoslovakia, with its network of rivers, is more suitable for such a scheme than any other country of Central Europe; and at present Central Europe sadly lacks modern ports with adequate warehousing facilities. It is expected that boats of 1000 tons could be used on the Danube up to Komarno, and on the Elbe up to Tetschen. These two ports could be converted into free ports for the storage of goods being imported into Central Europe from all parts of the world.

The Original Scheme

The original scheme proposed to create a canal system joining Pressburg (now Bratislava) on the Danube, with Oderberg (now Brünn) on the Oder and the Elbe. By widening and canalizing the Beava, a tributary of the Elbe, which practically divides Bohemia, which practically divides Bohemia, and the upper reaches of the Oder, and further by constructing a canal from Prerov to the Oder, the work of linking the Danube with the Oder would be comparatively simple.

From Prerov a further tributary of the Danube, the Morava could be utilized, to complete the link between the Danube-Oder system and the Elbe, which is already navigable as far as Melnik, a canal would have to be constructed in the highlands separating the sources of the Elbe and the Morava, and the upper reaches of the Elbe would have to be widened. The total length of this new canal system would be 416 kilometers, and the estimated cost is 3,000,000,000 Czech crowns.

Volume of Traffic

The volume of traffic which would be conveyed on this canal system is estimated at 2,000,000 tons yearly. The volume of traffic conveyed by water and by rail along the railway system has varied considerably with the exchange and other changing factors. But the fact that in 1924 1,400,000 tons were conveyed from Czechoslovakia by the Elbe as against 1,000,000 tons by the railways to Hamburg, and that the volume of traffic on the Oder equalled the traffic on the railways following the same route, is significant. It may be mentioned here that practically all the iron ore from Sweden used by the famous Vitkovice works in the Morava-Ostrava basin, near Oderberg, is conveyed on the Oder.

This system is not in its conception, it would at once provide direct communication for the hinterland of Czechoslovakia with Hamburg, with the Baltic, Russia and the Scandinavian ports, and finally with the Balkans, with which Czechoslovak trade is steadily increasing.

Against this scheme stands the weighty argument of its cost: 3,000,000,000 Czech crowns is far more than this country, burdened with overtaxation, as it is, and the cost of supporting one of the largest armies in Central Europe, can find for a scheme whose benefit will, at the least, be protracted for 10 years.

Examination, however, discloses the fact that most of the Czechoslovak industries are situated in the mountains at a considerable distance from the Elbe, the Oder, or the Danube, and the cost of conveying goods to the canals and of transhipment would outweigh any advantages from cheap water transportation.

GREENS AND SERBS STAND PAT

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 14.—The Greek papers deny that French mediation in Greco-Serbian negotiations will start, and declare that as both parties are firmly holding their own viewpoint, it is vain to hope for a renewal of conversations.

No Use for Jail Since Prohibition, Building Is to Be Used as School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER New Hampshire jail will shortly go out of business as a result of prohibition and the decision of the school authorities of this city to accept an offer of Merrimack County for its jail. The agreed price is \$70,000.

The county will probably arrange to confine what prisoners it may have in the future in the House of Correction at Boscombe. The population of the jail has fallen off so in the last five years, as a result of prohibition, that the per capita cost of maintaining prisoners in it is said to have exceeded what it would have cost to board and house them at the most expensive hotel in the capital city.

During the last legislative session, the county delegation decided to sell the jail if they could and it is probable that in the fall the building will be deprived of its barred windows and will reopen as a modern schoolhouse.

NEW DRY POLICY TO BAN POLITICS

THE MAUD MULLERS RETURN TO FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Political Influence" to Get No Consideration in Forming New Unit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Treasury officials want it understood that they are not yielding to "political influence" in giving consideration to recommendations of senators and congressmen on appointments to be made under the new Andrews prohibition enforcement plan. It was stated by Gardner B. Winston, acting Secretary of the Treasury, that there is no reason for disregarding entirely recommendations emanating from Capitol Hill, nor for considering that such recommendations are of a sinister nature or flavor of political wangling.

"We want to get the best men possible for the places," Mr. Winston asserted. "There is no reason why we should not pay attention to the recommendations of members of Congress. Appointees are equally responsible."

The inference was that, unless possible for such a scheme that any other country of Central Europe had, and in particular the Danube, is more suitable for such a scheme than any other country of Central Europe, and at present Central Europe sadly lacks modern ports with adequate warehousing facilities. It is expected that boats of 1000 tons could be used on the Danube up to Komarno, and on the Elbe up to Tetschen. These two ports could be converted into free ports for the storage of goods being imported into Central Europe from all parts of the world.

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By Special Cable

BOMBAY, July 14—Owing to the parlous condition of the Indian textile industry the mill owners' case for protection against the excise duty will be fought in the Legislative Assembly at its autumn session in Simla. All parties in Bombay—the Swarajists, Liberals and Independents—have combined in tabling a resolution asking the Government to take immediate measures to give relief to the industry by suspending the collection of the high import duty on such yarn and cloth as compete with Indian goods, and the levying of a duty on cotton exported from India.

The Bombay Stock Exchange has telephoned the central government that unless the textile industry is materially helped immediately, the condition of India's premier manufacturing industry will grow worse, leading to distress among investors and turning hundreds of thousands of people out of employment.

STATE TO SUE TAX OFFICIALS FOR MONEY DUE

Attorney-General Will Act Against Present and Former Collectors

Suits to collect taxes long due cities and towns in Massachusetts are being brought against tax-collecting officials in some of the 38 cities and 317 towns of the State by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General. To date, collectors in Boston, Quincy, Taunton, Dracut and Gay Head have been sued and action is being prepared and warrants issued for the tax-collecting officials in other municipalities. Who these collectors are, the Attorney-General thinks it best not to make public until the warrants have been served.

This is said at the State House, is the first general attempt on the part of the Commonwealth's Law Department to hold the various collectors responsible for the taxes which they were oath-bound to obtain. The Attorney-General declines to give the aggregate amount of taxes owed the cities and towns where the collectors have not got within many thousands of dollars the money due the municipalities.

Since the inception of the law department to act, this has been done from a series of cases. The citizens of Massachusetts have called many boys from the farms and the coal mines have taken others.

The labor problem has reached such a stage in some sections of the valleys near Hazelton that farmers are doing their work on a co-operative basis. Neighbors club together to do the plowing and harvesting. Many of the farmers are specializing on certain crops instead of devoting their time to a wide variety of production as the result of the decrease in selling price and increase in labor cost.

Although much land remains uncultivated because of the lack of help, the price of farms shows no depreciation, according to real estate agents, who say that with the increasing use of the automobile there is a migration from the end of two years from the commitment of any such warrants.

This law is found in Chapter 233 of the Acts of 1923. Previous to that time the suits could not be brought prior to three years from the date of the commitments of the warrants. Too long has there been laxity both in the payment of taxes on the part of too many citizens and failure to collect what reasonably can be collected on the part of the collectors. These suits are being brought that we may have some order in our Government and that all comply with the duties of individual and official citizenship. It is a moral duty, not only on the part of the collectors to collect the unpaid taxes but it is a moral duty of the citizens to pay their taxes that the burdens of government be borne equitably.

State Gains Nothing

"The State realizes nothing from these suits, let it be understood. The State wants all of the cities and towns to receive the taxes due them and the suits are being brought to compel the officials who have anything to do with the collection of the taxes to perform their duties.

The enforcement of the tax-paying and tax-collecting statutes will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

North Dakota to Oust Signs From Roadways

Special Correspondence
Bismarck, N. D., July 11

SIGNBOARDS are to be ordered of the North Dakota highways, both because of unsightliness and because of confusion they cause motorists.

Gov. Arthur G. Sorlie requested the State Highway Commission to give 10 days' notice for removal of signs, and to remove all after that time.

"In starting our campaign to remove objectionable billboards from the state highway system," said Governor Sorlie, "we must invite the aid of all good citizens, and especially car drivers. A little co-operation on the part of the advertisers, the public officers and the general public will make our State stand out in its work of ridding the highways of these unsightly signboards."

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

RUSSIA'S GAINS IN THE FAR EAST TOLD INSTITUTE

Observer Outlines Factors Which Offer Field for Growth of Communism

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Care is being taken by Russia not to antagonize America or China "for the present," nor to drive America over to the side of Great Britain and Japan. This was a statement of Henry K. Norton, publicist and author of "The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia," in his address on "The Russians in the Far East" before the annual Institute of Politics under the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago.

That "America may still be useful to Russia" was the reason suggested by Mr. Norton to explain the political situation of the Russians in the Far East as he views it from long observation and close analysis.

Possibility of conflict, which the lecturer thinks may start in the East, but which he declared certainly would not be between Japan and America, was expressed before this group of students of international law at the conference dedicated to a better understanding between two nations of the Orient and of the Occident.

Russian History Outlined

Mr. Norton reviewed the struggle of Russia to gain position in Asia through the centuries and analyzed certain treaties between China and Russia as indicating the policy of diplomats. He continued in part:

"It has been possible to do little more than suggest the processes by which Russia has re-established her position in northeastern Asia. The Soviets today occupy all the territory in Siberia within the boundaries of the former Russian Empire, and in addition they have a firm hold on Mongolia. The Chinese Eastern Railway is once more in their grasp, carrying the products of Siberia and Manchuria to Vladivostok, which is again a Russian port.

"In spite of the turmoil, Russia finds herself in as strong a position in the Far East today as in 1914. And she is the same old Russia—constantly seeking expansion.

In Favorable Position

"This Russia and these leaders find themselves in an unusually favorable position in the Far East. The slogan of self-determination and independence, have echoed through the centuries and stressed the discord between Occidental preaching and Occidental practice.

"The reluctance of the treaty powers to make any concession, however justifiable, the long delay of France in ratifying the results of the Conference of the League of Nations, and the constant assumption of 'superiority' both in word and deed by European, Japanese and Americans have exasperated the Chinese opinion 'to the limit of endurance.'

"Similar views are expressed by Dr. Alexander Lambert of Bellevue Hospital, 'one-third of the patients in the Bellevue went through the alcoholic ward, that is, there were about 15,000 alcoholics in Bellevue. Last year there were 5042. I know of no my own personal knowledge that I do not see so many persons addicted to heroin and morphine in Bellevue as I formerly did.'

Drug Addicts Are Dry

"I have never been able to satisfy myself that there is any real difference between drug addiction and alcoholism," reported Dr. Amos O. Squire, formerly physician at Sing Sing prison. "The major portion of the drug addicts admitted to Sing Sing give a history of not having been addicted to liquor. Histories show that about 60 per cent of our total admissions are abstainers and 40 per cent are not abstainers."

Similar views were expressed by Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service; G. Nutt, chief of the Narcotic Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York; Dr. J. O'Brien, chief of police of San Francisco; Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police in Boston; William McAdoo, chief magistrate of New York; Lawrence Kohl, surgeon United States Public Health Service; James Sprott, deputy superintendent of police; Morgan A. Collins, superintendent of Chicago police; and Dr. T. F. Joyce, New York Hospital.

Propaganda of Communism

"Communism as an economic or political doctrine is wholly opposed to the genius and tradition of the Chinese race. But extreme nationalism is an instrument highly favored at Moscow. It is largely seized upon by the more active Chinese as a possible means of finding their country from the claims in which European and other nations now hold her. Evidences of Russian activity along this line are too abundant to leave any doubt as to its existence."

An address that is perhaps the most important and significant of the series will be made by Count Michimasa Soeyashima, member of the House of Peers of Japan and graduate of the University of Cambridge, England. He is to give a series of "Japan's Relations With the United States

BASIL III MADE NEW PATRIARCH

Ex-Metropolitan of Nicæa Is Elected by 14 Out of 15 Votes

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—Contrary to the general expectation Monsignor Basil, Metropolitan of Nicæa, was yesterday elected Ecumenical Patriarch. Of 15 votes available, Monsignor Basil received 14.

The election was not without incident, as the proceedings were interrupted by a number of questionable individuals forcing an entry into the Patriarchate and unsuccessfully attempting to influence the election of a Metropolitan chosen by them.

The Patriarch takes the name of Basil III.

One of the candidates, Monsignor Germanos, was the victim of an outrageous assault when, on Saturday night last, he was lured from home and conducted to a lonely spot by three unknown individuals and shorn of the long hair and beard which is a distinguishing feature of Orthodox priests.

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 14.—Three metropolitans were maltreated by unknown Turks in the hope of forcing them to abstain from the Patriarch's election held yesterday. It is reported from Constantinople.

GREEKS PLAN THRIFT, CIVIL AND MILITARY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 14.—A new financial project, conceived by Mr. Kophinas, Minister of Finance, is calculated to

World News in Brief

Essen (AP)—The Krupp Works in their expansive policy have become the largest manufacturers of locomotives and machine factory in Barcelona, Spain. In Valencia and Tarragona they have acquired an interest in the docks-yards and in several coal-mines and melting furnaces in the province.

Paris (AP)—Profiting by the height of the Swiss franc as compared with the French, Swiss citizens and their families, and other bodies of Swiss with their families, have come over the border to attend the exposition of decorative arts in numbers that compare favorably with the English and American visitors. Switzerland's contribution to the exposition is one of the size of the country, at the Grand Palais. All the old historic cities have sent imposing displays of their bouchers' handicraft.

Warsaw, Poland (AP)—A match monopoly is created by a bill adopted by the Polish Diet. It is understood that it will be operated by a Swedish-American firm with headquarters in New York. It is estimated the Government will receive an annual sum of \$1,000,000 yearly without an increase in the present prices of matches.

Washington (AP)—Railroad loadings of revenue freight for the first six months in 1925 were greater for any corresponding period in history. Loadings for the week ending July 4 totaled \$84,452 cars, an increase of 106,548 above the same week last year, and an increase of 14,370 cars above the same week in 1923.

Rochester (AP)—Two concerts consisting entirely of the unpublished works of American composers will be given next season by the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, with Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, directing.

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WORLD COURT AMONG TOPICS TAKEN UP BY BUSINESS WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)
is to be the next president of this great organization or where the next annual convention is to be held.

A nominating committee was appointed last year which will meet, late Friday, a slate of officers for the ensuing year. This incoming board probably will meet on Saturday, following the convention, to decide where the next annual meeting is to be held. At the present time no one seems to have any idea who the next president is to be.

Governor Brewster Present

GOBELN, Jugoslavia, July 14.—The newspaper reported that the meeting between the Radicals and the Raditch Party has been signed. The text of the agreement has not yet been published. The agreement is reported to include strict observation of the Constitution, acceptance of projected bills "in principle" and a régime in Croatia more liberal with the next communal election.

Tomorrow there will be a new government without the Pribitchevitch Party and with 14 Radicals and four members of the Raditch Party. On the same day the King will arrive in Belgrade.

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A Literary Donkey Cart

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

This is the eighth article in a series which is appearing every Tuesday, in which Mr. Speakman, author of "Beyond Shanghai" and "Hilltops in Galilee," tells of his thousand-mile walking trip up the west coast of Ireland from Cork and down the east, accompanied only by his gray donkey, "Herself."

VIII

The Road to Anywhere

THE Rink, a long, barnlike hall, was not handsome but capacious, was filled to the brim with the theater-goers of Tralee. The footlights were electric, and the curtains bore a large fancy picture of a donkey standing up to his hocks in whipped cream and having a mountain of raspberries on his snout. Exhilarating sight! "Whee! I sing, I should have been born last! But no time for that! Up went the curtain disclosing a tiny woodland stage, with a chorus of four slips of girls in discreet tights—two as youths and two as themselves—going through the conventional chorus-girl motions of 15 years ago with such fresh naïveté and charm that one spectator who had taken no great interest in chorus girls for at least five years must congratulate himself.

Then the cast came troup ing in, the ingenue, the fond mother who kept a prosperous hotel, the villain, the comedian and the mate.

"Micky, our goat is too short!" "Faith, it will be long enough before I get a new one."

And now, before one's eyes unfolded the jiggling, hilarious caricature of an old-time musical comedy, all Irish, and tripping over the rough boards with a sprightliness and a sparkle which the original could never have known.

An Irish Dick Whittington

Here was the prima donna, Dick Whittington himself, with his cat. What a girl was Dick Whittington! I suppose it is from just such road companies as these that the best of London reviews are recruited. At any rate, here was a young woman with a charming profile, fine eyes, excellent full face, and a perfectly lovely manner, saying in a rich, unspoiled contralto voice, "Here I am on my way to London without a penny, and without a friend in the world—"

Then—since I had no review of the play to write, and since I confess without the slightest compunction to an unfailing pleasure in feminine charm—the rest of the company, except the Irish comedian, slipped quite out of sight. And when at last the girl sang a song about the open road, "I took out a card, and wrote on it, 'Requesting to see Dick Whittington for a moment,' and put it away again for use in the near future.

The Curtain Speech

But now the curtain had gone down on the first act, and a little man with a huge moustache was making a speech.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I take this opportunity of saying a word to you (which will be followed by the second act and the grand finale by the entire company).

"Tomorrow evenin' we will present for your pleasure, that ever-popular pantomime 'Beauty and the Beast.' And I wish to add that just because it's goin' to be the last night, it will not be given in a slip-shod manner but in a come-out of usual."

"I also take this opportunity, ladies and gen'lemen, to extend to you my most heartfelt thanks for your order and patronage. This bein' our first visit to Tralee, and your bein' so reperos-heated, I assure you that when we leave, it will be with every intention of comin' back next year."

"In case you can't get around tomorrow night, I thank you heartily for your kindness durin' our stay, and I wish you the best of luck, Yours, Sylvester."

And now even the grand finale is over. As the people file out, I give my card to the violinist. In a few moments Dick Whittington, now clad in soft garments, her light hair charmingly disheveled, came out to me alone. We sat down in the empty front row.

Marie Lawler is Her Name

Marie Lawler, she said her name was. Oh yes—Irish! She had played everywhere—once in London, and once even as far away as Morocco in a town they called Casa Blanca; and in 1914, she and the company which she had been playing with, were war prisoners for three months in Belgium. No, she hadn't been very frightened, not at all frightened, in fact. She had been very young then. It was an adventure.

I wish I could reproduce the charm of this Irish girl of the road. At any rate, when I told her she was to be in print, she laughed and blushed with pleasure and said, "Do you really mean in something that will be published?"

"Yes," I said, "there's no doubt about that."

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BOSTON TO GET RATE HEARINGS

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Reconvene Here, Sept. 14

Public hearings on the eastern class rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an attempt to bring about a readjustment of all railroad class rates in the so-called "official classification territory," will be held in Boston about Sept. 14, it was announced today. The hearing will be at the new Chamber of Commerce Building, in response to an invitation by the chamber, which the I. C. C. has accepted. Word to this effect was received today from Howard Kosner, I. C. C. examiner, who will attend the hearing as an assistant to Joseph B. Eastman, commissioner.

The investigation was instigated as the result of a joint request by both railroads and shippers, that something be done to replace the many unsound rate structures in the section of the country located west of the Hudson River and east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Both carriers and shippers want some change or adjustment in the rate structure to harmonize with rates in the Central Freight Association and New England territories. Such an adjustment would permit a sound inter-terminal adjustment and minimize "fourth class" violations, say those interested.

"There I knew it! I knew I'd seen you. I saw you the other day with a donkey cart on the road from Killarney."

"Then I looked at her as at a rare

and valuable species of bird, and suddenly the memory of her face too came flashing back out of a forgotten motorcar.

"Certainly you can have the words. I'll write them out for you." And she did write them, beginning "I'm on the road to anywhere."

With never a heartache and never a care through to the last gay-hearted line which says

The road to anywhere may lead to somewhere—some day.

I thanked her and left the persuasion of the moment. I said,

"Be sure to let me know when you come starring to America!"

"I will," she said, laughing gayly again. And then, since both of us had our own far roads to travel, we said good-by.

ARBITRATION MAY SOLVE "EL" ISSUE

Complete Adjustment of Dispute Declared Forthcoming

The situation today in the controversy which has continued many weeks between the trustees and employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company over a proposed change in the arbitration method gave assurance that complete adjustment of the difficulties, which a few days ago threatened a strike, will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

The way was opened late yesterday for arbitration when a joint conference between the trustees of the Elevated, the wage agreement board of the Boston Carmen's Union, and the two arbitrators, Royland W. Boyden for the company and James H. Vahey for the union, decided to drop for the present the issue of altering the arbitration system. This action was said to be taken "without prejudice to either side," each reserving the privilege of reopening the question at a future date.

The trustees were desirous that the third member of the arbitration board should be named by a disinterested person instead of being selected by the other two members of the board, while the Carmen's wished to retain the existing plan. The decision of the arbitrators in favor of the change—the agreement being attributed to the strong stand taken by Governor Fuller who told the trustees that if they permitted a strike on such a technical he would consider it ground for dismissal, and who warned the employees that they would not be taken back to work if they struck—is viewed as a temporary victory for the Carmen's.

With the dispute over the method of arbitration thus eliminated, arbitration is now going forward for the arbitration of a further wage adjustment, and the subject of work rules conditions.

A conference this afternoon between the trustees of the Elevated, and the union committee took up minor differences so that the arbitration board may within a few days be able to devote its attention exclusively to the wage issue.

The scope of arbitration will probably be narrowed to the demand of the employees for an increase in wages from a maximum of 72½ cents an hour to 90 cents. The Elevated trustees, however, have suggested a strike today in protest against the action of the company in announcing that it would conduct an open shop and pay whatever prices it deemed suitable. The strike, affecting 30 workers, was sanctioned by the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., July 14 (Special)—The ship Massassaua, which has been anchored since early last winter near Rock Seven Ford, after its seizure by federal prohibition agents, will make no more trips into Canada, it was announced today by prohibition agents, as the boat is being dismantled, its equipment sold and the hull junked.

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NEW ARCHITECTURAL PRIZE

The architecture class of 1925 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces the establishment of a fund to be known as the "Prize Fund of the Class of 1904 in Architecture," the annual income to be at the disposal of the department of architecture for awarding one or more annual prizes in the third-year class in design. It becomes available on July 1, 1926, for prizes to be awarded in the school year of 1925-26.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

An Interview With Ethel Traphagen on Clothes for Stout Women

WHEN recently asked for an interview on how to attain most successfully the silhouette at present accepted, Miss Ethel Traphagen, founder of the Traphagen School of Fashion and author of "Costume Design and Illustration," said, "For the slender, girlish figure there is no trouble; the slim woman really needs no 'tips,' as everything is designed for her type, which is like that of Diana, the boyish athlete, who is the present ideal woman, the belle of the hour, very different from the belle of yesterday and day-before-yesterday."

"The stout woman," Miss Traphagen continued, "above everything must always strive to lift, raise, heighten her figure, and thus force the eye of the observer to travel vertically and not horizontally. This is a question of line which can often be accomplished even with printed effects. She must avoid everything, even in accessories, that will widen her silhouette."

Styles Should Conceal, Accentuate

"It is unfortunate that many women attach too much importance to the face and in concentrating all their energies on this part of their bodies, entirely overlook the ensemble."

"I am here that art assumes command, and if women will consider their entire appearance, emphasizing the good points and concealing the bad ones, they can arrive at really marvelous results."

"Bakst once said: 'The woman who is very fat—we must face the brutal fact courageously—frequently possesses not only a lovely face, but hands and feet of faultless beauty. Hence, if one can but conceal by appropriate clothes the lines that betray this exaggerated embonpoint. It is comparatively easy to present the illusion of a still graceful woman. But, to accomplish this, madame must relinquish at the start all idea of wearing gowns intended by the couturier for the extremely slender figure.'

The following "Tips for the Stout" recently were collected by a fashion writer, and seem to put in a nutshell some helpful suggestions:

Growing Slim Artfully

"Avoid all florid curves, shun round necklines and all circular designs in fabrics; look not upon large round beads, short strands of beads, round earrings, round-toed shoes and round buckles, and large handbags. Keep to long, vertical lines continued from the top of the head to the point of the shoe by having hat, shoes and hose and gloves match the costume in



The Tape Measure Shows That These Two Figures Have the Same Dimensions. Comparative Slimness Has Been Achieved by Vertical Lines in the One-Piece Dress, by Shoes Which Encase Neatly the Broad Feet, by a Becoming Bob and by the Elimination of the Absurd Flower on the Hip, the Round Earrings and Bracelets.

More Inventions by Women

London

Special Correspondence

IT IS astonishing the number of practical inventions which have recently been brought out by women. At least two women are making a business of inventing and putting their patents on the market.

One of them has devised a knitting apron that folds up into a most attractive looking bag in which one can take knitting needles, when going to see a friend. There is also room to pop in a book or writing pad and pencil. An adjustable clothes line that has four lines on one fitting, and can be hung across any room on cup hooks in another excellent notion. A waterproof play rug with a quaint applique figure in the center; and a dainty little parcel carrier on which any number of parcels can be hung are two other useful things that this inventor has brought out; and her most recent bright idea is a space-saving table made in sections.

Another woman has formed a combination run about half a dozen admirable patents. One of her latest and cleverest is a combined cake knife and server. This is a nickel attachment that can be put on any knife so that a slice of bread or cake can be cut and immediately transferred to a plate without the fingers touching it. A fountain pen with a little reel of stamp in the top is one of her newest inventions.

Sewing Conveniences

In one case mother and daughter are working together. It began with the mother's thinking of a way of automatically fastening the end of a spool cotton to prevent its unwinding, without having to hunt for that elusive little tick in the edge of the reel. The inventor was great sewer and used to put celluloid thimbles over her reels of cotton with just a hole pierced in the thimbles for the thread to pass through. In the patented article this hole is replaced by an eyelet and one end of the celluloid sheath is turned in so that it acts as a tension. This is one of the simplest and cleverest little devices imaginable for keeping order in the work-basket.

The daughter of the inventor has brought out the "Anti-Muddle Work Basket," which has a celluloid or wicker ring suspended around the top by supports. One can then thread the ends of silk and cotton, which can be seen at a glance when the cover is lifted. All the other accessories, such as scissors, pincushion, tape measure and so on, are hung on the ring by little celluloid hooks, so that the basket can be turned upside down without making any disorder.

Table Combinations

A combination bed and table patented by a woman has an excellent spring mattress, hidden during the day under a nice oak table top, and is on such good castors that it can

be moved about with a push of the toe. This is to be made as cheaply as possible so that the working-class people can have it for the cost of much space-saving furniture makes it prohibitive for those who most need it.

A work and writing table combined won a prize in the women's section at a recent exhibition of inventions. The table is firm enough to take a sewing machine, yet it is so light that when folded up it can be carried about the garden. Invert the top and the rear side is fitted as a writing table, or take the top away altogether and a work lap is revealed which holds securely sewing materials. On one side of the folding stand to which the lap is secured is a bag for needlework implements, and on the other a bag for a book and stationery.

A cookery table designed by another woman seems very practical. It has a white, porcelain top for pastry making, and side wings supported by brackets and covered with zinc for placing hot dishes on a gas ring. When the wings are closed over the top it can be used as a side-table.

To Aid the House Worker

The idea of a window cleaner for cleaning the outside of windows from the inside, in the form of an arm on which a duster or leather can easily be fixed, solves a difficult domestic problem.

A clever but extraordinarily simple device is a little wooden lattice dryer, secured with rustless nails, that can be placed across the top rails of a clothes horse or between two chairs to support anything that requires to be laid flat when drying. The contrivance folds up into a very small space when not in use.

The Top-Hat Cooker

Not so new, but worthy of note for the way in which it is standing, is an original cooker, designed by a woman to save gas. During the war she came to the conclusion that to cook in a saute pan is the cheapest method, but she recognized in the steam which escapes at the top so much waste fuel. With her "Top-Hat Cooker," so called because the lid is shaped like a top hat, the steam is not allowed to escape, but condenses and drips back into the pan, so that the pan does not need refilling. This cooker not only uses a minimum of fuel, a tiny gas jet being sufficient, but preserves the flavor of food and

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Miss Traphagen advocates stout people's wearing dark colors, which in no way prevents the use of touches of color that enhance the beauty of complexion, eyes and hair. She advises soft materials that cling to the figure, such as chiffon, georgette, velvets, dull satins and charmeuse and she finished by saying a long mirror is really a necessity in accomplishing a successful toilette.

The Bureau of Part-Time Work

New York

Special Correspondence

D OUBTLESS hundreds of women all over the country are in one emergency or another have tried to obtain employment which would require but a portion of their time. Some are mothers desirous of augmenting the family income; some are students trying to earn their living while they pursue their studies; some are merely intelligent ladies of leisure on whom time hangs heavy and boresome.

It remained for Miss Eleanor H. Adler of New York City to come to the rescue of these women. Several years ago she was engaged in social work, but felt keenly the need of more leisure from her regular job to devote to projects of her own. She realized that there were many others similarly situated, and being a person of action, she set her brains to work.

The result of her activity is known today as the Bureau of Part Time Work, the only employment agency of its kind in New York City, and for a time the only one in the United States. The New York bureau was such a marked success that last year a branch was established in Philadelphia. Through these agencies women are placed in jobs which require from three to six hours each day, thus leaving the rest of their time free.

The Applicants

The agency was started first as an experiment. Miss Adler in speaking of her work, "is to convince employers of the value of high-grade, intelligent workers at part-time as against low-grade workers at full time. Some of them don't take to the idea any too easily but we are gradually making headway."

"The long office day seems to leave many women but little leisure for activities outside of business, such as household duties, social life, study, etc. Moreover many women whose personalities are developed and who are capable of making contributions of value to the social order do not appear to have found their proper niche. For both these classes of women part-time work is a promising solution."

The Jobs

There were, it was plain, no dearth of applicants. The difficult business was to find the jobs. During the morning candidates were interviewed. In the afternoon members of the staff visited firms in an endeavor to find positions. At first it was hard to convince employers of the wisdom of engaging people on part-time, but with the help of a competent field worker, Miss Adler soon saw new

possibilities. Anything from a sponge cake to a sash can be cooked in it, the latter without creating fumes of fat in the house, nor does the food dry up.

Growing Peonies

T HE peony is one of the most satisfactory flowers for the inexperienced gardener. It grows in any good garden soil, and demands no more special care than pigweed or dandelions.

If one pays real attention to its needs, however, one will be specially rewarded by unusually large armfuls of exquisite bloom that are a joy to the flower lover. An old-fashioned blossom it is, and one that was treasured by the early American pioneers, who with it beautified their humble homes, whether they were established in clearings from the forests or out on the prairies. It is quite modern, too, so that each year expert florists are developing new and beautiful varieties.

Massed in borders against a background of shrubbery, the peony lends an air of luxury and refinement even to the most modest of home grounds, and yields great bouquets of exquisite beauty for interior decoration.

It is one of the few plants that does well in the shade. Indeed, the colors are richer and more durable out of the sunshine, than in it. Considerately the peony holds its place in the garden, and yields no trouble to the gardener.

Almost all experts plant the peony crowns late in August or in the early part of September because the flowering comes so early in the spring that it is impossible otherwise to get them set in time without burying them from 10 to 12 years old it is best to divide them.

Ideal conditions are afforded by a well-drained, fertile spot, with plenty of good vegetable fibre and possibly a little extra allowance of clay in the soil. The ground should be spaded down to a depth of two feet or more, perfect drainage supplied by stones or broken crock, then the earth loosedly put back into the pit about the peony crown. All summer, and especially during the blooming season, the ground about the plants should be kept well-cultivated, though such breaking up of the soil should not be deep.

Peonies are gross feeders and they need lots of water and an ample supply of fertilizer. The latter is best supplied by breaking up the plants heavily with rich barnyard manure just before the ground freezes in the late autumn. Early in the spring the fertilizer will be of just the right consistency to be dug with the garden fork into the soil about the peony crowns and the rains will take it down to the roots.

Then, to obtain the largest blossoms, pinch off with the fingers all the little side buds on each stem, leaving only the bud at the end into which the plant may send its strength.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mountain Glory and Its Chief Explorer

LESS than seventy-five years ago better for; but those of Nature have astonished me beyond expression. In the greatest interpreter of mountains wrote across the Atlantic to his eminent friend, Charles Eliot Norton, "A curious mathematical question keeps whispering itself to me every now and then, Why is ground at an angle of 40° anything better than ground at an angle of 30° or 20° or 10° or of nothing at all? It is but ground, after all." The inquiry is an obvious one, yet profound like all fundamental questions which men may ask about their natural environment. Yet it was novel in the very matter-of-fact, not to say "mathematical" simplicity of its phrase. It was a bit strange, too, that the writer should have returned to such a question after two years, in view of the fact in the fourth volume of "Modern Painters" (appearing in 1856), he had referred to the world a most explosive answer when in several hundred closely packed pages, eloquently packed with rich, original thought eloquently poured forth, and illustrated with hundreds of his own drawings, Ruskin had interpreted his famous contention, "Mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery."

A magnificent culmination was this book, called "Of Mountain Beauty," of a short period of time during which it is fair to say Europe awoke for the first time to some general apprehension of that beauty. For, aside from the conventional references of pastoral poetry, the elevations of the earth seem to have left western feeling cold.

When Addison crossed the Alps into Italy early in the eighteenth century he uttered such querulous complaints about the discomforts of ascending the heights as seem to us not only incomprehensible but ludicrous. Dr. Johnson dismissed mountains as "uncomfortable protuberances!" Then by one of those mysterious transformations when humanity seems to look about its world with newly opened eyes, nature suddenly penetrated men's consciousness with unprecedented vividness and power. It was Rousseau, brought up amid the heights surrounding Geneva, who was the continental herald of this new appreciation, but across the Channel at about the same time the same new vision began to dawn. Those who chance to be acquainted with Gray's "Elegy" published in the last century, will be astounded to discover the record of his own rapturous discovery of the Alps. For this reticent academic don, nurtured in the purest classical tradition, has left us the earliest English mountain rhapsodies in our modern strain. Writing to his mother in 1735 (before Rousseau had written a line) he exclaims:

"I own I have not, as yet, anywhere met with those grand and simple works of art that are to amaze one, and whose sight one is to be one. When Addison crossed the Alps into Italy early in the eighteenth century he uttered such querulous complaints about the discomforts of ascending the heights as seem to us not only incomprehensible but ludicrous. Dr. Johnson dismissed mountains as "uncomfortable protuberances!" Then by one of those mysterious transformations when humanity seems to look about its world with newly opened eyes, nature suddenly penetrated men's consciousness with unprecedented vividness and power. It was Rousseau, brought up amid the heights surrounding Geneva, who was the continental herald of this new appreciation, but across the Channel at about the same time the same new vision began to dawn. Those who chance to be acquainted with Gray's "Elegy" published in the last century, will be astounded to discover the record of his own rapturous discovery of the Alps. For this reticent academic don, nurtured in the purest classical tradition, has left us the earliest English mountain rhapsodies in our modern strain. Writing to his mother in 1735 (before Rousseau had written a line) he exclaims:

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WILLIS J. ABROT, Editor

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earth should exert upon human hearts.
"With their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow, and vaults of purple, traversed by continual stars . . . they seem to have been built for the human race, as at once their schools and cathedrals; full of treasures of illuminated manuscript for the scholar, kindly in simple lessons for the worker, quiet in pale cloisters for the thinker, glorious in holiness and splendor. . . . The mountains were to Ruskin, himself scholar, worker and friend of the worker, the thinker, the worshipper; and all this they must be forever to one who will stand with him for once amid mountain glory." P. K.

A Moor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
You said a moor was desolate and bare
And nothing grey but heather,
You told me there was nothing there.
You never told me whether
The little wild things hid in these
green caves
That look like hollows of just-breaking
waves.
I never knew
The we lark shook his cocktail over-head
Till the bright drops flew
Scattered in song. You said
No word about wet cushiony turf
And the wind rushing through tall
grass,
Smell of the sea, sound as of distant
surf.
Great masses
Of shady brown where the heather
will bloom,
And room
To stretch your thought until it
starts to grow.
You never told me—did you know?
Marion Brown Shelton.

A Sussex Shepherd

It was high up on one of those down of East Sussex which, under the influence of the shifting light, become almost opalescent. At its foot there rose through the trees a tiny steeple which marked the village of Alfriston. Further away, to the left, lay the seacoast town of Seaford. To the southeast a horizontal feather of smoke told of the approach of the Dieppe boat to its pier at Newhaven. To the right of the mountain-like Flie Beacon, a glint of light shone from the roofs of Lewes. Westward the village of Hailsham was a grey smudge.

Some readers might well be puzzled to find Ruskin in his sweeping interpretation "Of Mountain Beauty" wandering with apparent indifference so far from the established conventional treatment of his subject. For "obsessed" as he was himself, won to interpret with characteristic earnestness the first seven of the twenty chapters in this book seem to expound almost everything in art and nature—except mountains! But let him interpret his purpose. At the beginning of the sixth chapter, "The Firmament," he explains that "him in the present and preceding sections has been to ascertain "what the proper effect of the natural beauty of different objects ought to be on the human mind. I mean to begin with mountains, but the clouds and mist to be considered first, and with what feelings we ought to be intended that we should contemplate them." Ruskin is concerned with building up a panoramic background of the interpretation of nature, particularly with reference to such interpretation in terms of visual art, as illustrated predominantly by the revolutionary work of Turner, whose painting, as everyone knows, was the initial and pervading inspiration of "Modern Painters."

When this fundamental purpose is once grasped, the reader will not be disconcerted or perplexed by any of the manifold analyses of mountains in their relation to any aspect of life and thought. Four chapters on The Materials of Mountains," two on his exquisite conception of their "sculpture," a textbook on geology transmuted into poetry! And almost I am forgetting to mention his pages of elevation of angles of elevation and variation in contour, all patiently calculated for the first time by himself—the geometry of mountain beauty! But no one could forget his rich portrayals of all the mountain raiment, trees, flowers, waterfalls, as well as the ever-varying miracle of cloud and of light itself suffusing slope and peak.

In marshaling every conceivable aspect of mountain glory, he answers the plain question which we have noted him by Norton:

"I find," he affirms, "the increase in the calculable sum of elements of beauty to be steadily in proportion to the increase of mountainous character; and that the best image which the world can give of Paradise is in the slope of the meadows, orchards, and corn-fields on the sides of a great Alp, with its purple rocks and eternal snows above; this excellence not being in any wise a matter referable to feeling, or individual preferences, but demonstrable by calm enumeration of the number of lovely colors on the rocks, the varied grouping of the trees, and quantity of noble incidents in stream, crag, or cloud, presented to the eye at any given moment."

"Why, this is hand-forged!" I exclaimed. The shepherd nodded with visible pleasure.

"Did you make it yourself?"

He shook his head and sighed.

There was only one man who could make a crook like that, he said; this was one of the last crooks made by the last of the Sussex master-crook-makers—a Wilmington blacksmith.

"You can buy crooks—machined made in the shops now for a few bob. Nobody bothers to hand-forged crooks these days. But they couldn't if they tried."

Great heights of perception and imagination has he scaled up to this point. But in the two final chapters, "The Mountain Gloom," and "The Mountain Glory," he makes a still loftier ascent, nay rather flight, as some of his critics would have it, into cloudy regions of speculation. Here, finally, he attempts the almost impossible task of determining the effect of lowlands, hills, and mountains upon the course of human development in various epochs. As if we stood with him on some Alpine summit of erudition we follow with fascinated absorption his pervasive arguments. The course of history, art, literature, manners, institutions, the rise and decline of nations, lie bare before us, illuminated in cycloramic sweep. His generalizations reveal minute knowledge of Shakespeare, of medieval heraldry, of Swiss economic history and brilliant interpretations of the dogma of the four-footed shepherd.

"Speak!" said his master.

And the four-footed shepherd

promptly "spoke" with a voice that reverberated among all the hollows of the neighboring down.

He eyes alighted upon two sheep

far from the flock. He swung his arm around. Like an arrow the dog was after them. The wanderers started back, and came slowly.

"Speak!" said his master.

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AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION DECRIED

Italian Premier's Charge of
"Annexation" Deprecated
by Vienna Newspaper

VIENNA, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Austria's small triumphs in favor of "Anschluss," or union with Germany have been all but drowned out by the brass band of protests uttered by the Little Entente, by France and now by Italy.

The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, recently pronounced himself in Parliament emphatically against considering for one moment such an "annexation" by Germany, as he called it. The very word annexation is not accepted kindly by the Austrians, who feel that in no sense could it apply to such a union with Germany. The Prager Tagblatt, who guards the German minority interests in Czechoslovakia, remarked editorially about Mussolini's speech that only he could have come out so baldly and be accepted so meekly. He occupies, according to this newspaper, a privileged position and can, therefore, be outspoken.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna expresses perhaps most moderately the Austrian attitude toward Mussolini's "invasion." It comments: "Never before have utterances of such intrusiveness touching the deepest sentiments of millions of people been heard in Italy. One could hardly expect that a nation which had grown strong through national union would have shown more understanding toward other nations' desires for self-determination. Mussolini overlooks Article 28 of the peace treaty, by which the decision regarding the independence of Austria is left to the Council of the League of Nations. It is painful to Austria to hear this forbidding voice from Italy after the veto was uttered by the Little Entente and by France.

Mussolini's declaration that the frontier of the Brenner pass cannot be changed, that Italy would defend it at all cost, and that it should be safeguarded by a guarantee pact, is perfectly unintelligible. No one dreams of changing by force the present conditions. All that Austria wishes for the German minority in Italy (South Tyrol) is that those people be allowed freedom to retain their old customs and be unhampered by animosities. The fulfillment of these hopes has been promised by the one Italian Government, and the carrying through of such promises would be more helpful than a guarantee pact."

SUNSET STORIES

Little Black Chick

IT WAS a fine family of little turkeys that Mother-turkey brought around for breakfast. They were still a bit wobbly and toppy on their legs, but they had made their nest out in the tiny woods beyond the chicken house, where nobody could bother her. It was on a side hill under a nice tree. She felt she had been really clever about finding the place and now came walking in the place and now came walking in proudly with her babies.

There were nine little turkeys, all gray-brown color, speckled, and with long necks and heads held high. Barbara came running to meet them.

"Oh, Bronzy," she called, "you hid my nest sure enough, you mischievous! I couldn't find it!" "Peep, peep, peep," chuckled Bronzy.

"And now you come in with a beautiful family of nine lovely—but, look, here is a little black fellow who doesn't match the rest." Barbara put her hand over a soft little puff ball that didn't look like the others and Bronzy spoke loudly against it. "All right," Barbara laughed, "you all come on now and have a good breakfast."

At the days went by Barbara watched the turkeys grow. The buck field had a special lure for them in the day time, but just as soon as the sun dropped behind the hills Bronzy spoke very plainly to her family about going to bed in the apple tree down near the house. There they flew to the low branches, tucked their heads under their wings, and rocked and swung, as the wind swayed the boughs.

But as the little turkeys grew bigger and stronger they stretched their wings and up into the sky they went—by the little black chick. He stayed on the lower branches and fidgeted up and down. Twice he tried to fly to the branch above and twice he fluttered to the ground. Mother-turkey looked on with concern.

There were her nice big turkey-babies all comfortable in the tree top and here was poor little black chick alone on the lowest branch. Bronzy spoke and spoke to little black chick about it and once more he tried to fly up to the next branch. He didn't succeed and down, down he fell. But Bronzy had spread her wings and he fell right onto her nice broad feathered back. Then up and up they flew to the top branches.

And why didn't little black chick fly high, too? You see he was a

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog



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FREE STATE WINS SEAT FOR WOMAN

Stock Exchange Membership Obtained by Reference to Constitution

DUBLIN, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—A very striking and remarkable victory silently won by the Constitution of the Irish Free State has just been noted in the announcement that Miss Oona Keogh has been admitted a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange.

Miss Keogh's application, duly nominated and seconded by members, came before the Stock Exchange committee some time ago.

There had, in previous years, been similar applications by women for membership of the Dublin Stock Exchange, and they had always been rejected. Miss Keogh's application, however, was referred by the committee to the whole house, and a proposal was made that, instead of either rejecting or accepting her application, a middle course might be steered, and incidentally the whole matter be suitably postponed, by requiring Miss Keogh to undergo a period of apprenticeship. It was thought that her application might be steered to safety in this way, in spite of the very strong opposition of those who were rigorously opposed to lady membership.

Article of Constitution

At this moment, however, a member of the Free State Parliament wrote a letter to the president of the Stock Exchange, drawing his attention to Article 30 of the Constitution, and reminding him of its implications. This article reads as follows:

Every person, without distinction of sex, domiciled in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State or born in the area, having an interest in the Constitution, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who has been ordinarily resident in the area, or the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State for not less than seven years, is a citizen of the Irish Free State and shall within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State enjoy the privileges and be subject to the obligations of such citizenship.

An Unexpected Situation

Here was a situation that the members of the stock exchange had not anticipated. That silent, but exceedingly pleasant, member of the Free State Constitution, had taken the field in behalf of the woman applicant. In the first place it forbade her refusal on the grounds of her sex. In the second place it forbade the creation of special rules to operate against a woman that would not be required to operate against a man. Even against her own advocates it forbade the promulgation of special rules for women.

There was, therefore, no misreading the situation. The Constitution was quite clear that the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship of the Free State were equal in respect to all persons, regardless of the distinction of sex. If Miss Keogh, therefore, satisfied the conditions applicable to a man, there was no power that could exclude her from membership.

That was enough. The Constitution vindicated the woman's case, and silenced her opponents. Miss Keogh was admitted to membership without further discussion. "We have no alternative but to admit her," a member said, when asked on what grounds the admission had been made.

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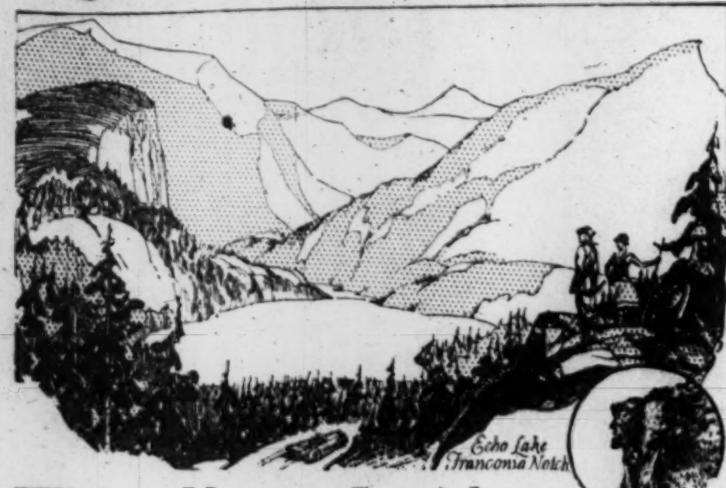
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STOCKHOLM CITIZENS FIGHT DRINK TRAFFIC

COPENHAGEN, June 17 (Special Correspondence) — A society composed of prominent citizens has been organized in Stockholm for the prevention of smuggling of alcohol and the unlawful traffic in liquor. The fact was emphasized in explaining the purpose of the new society, that the smuggling of liquor is not only a setback to promotion of temperance but is also demoralizing to the people who live in the islands of the Swedish Archipelago. Interested persons have placed the necessary money for carrying on this work in the hands of the council of the society which is composed of Edward Johansson, secretary of field organization, president; John Bergvall, first officer, inspector; E. Hallgren, assistant chief of police; Capt. H. Malmberg of the Stockholm "System for Control of Sale of Liquor"; Rector C. Moseeson; coast guard inspector, Count C. A. Posse; A. Sallquist, temperance inspector in the city of Stockholm, and T. Akesson. This council will be composed by members chosen to represent the archipelago.

ONTARIO WOOL INDUSTRY

TORONTO, Ont., July 1 (Special Correspondence) — An increasing number of Ontario farmers have decided to market their wool on a graded basis and under co-operative sale, as evidenced by the receipt of Ontario wool at the Weston, Ont. warehouse of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

To May 31, 1925, a total of 148,659 pounds of wool have been received,

as compared with 97,242 pounds in the same period of 1924, and 55,691 pounds in 1923.

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K. M. MUSSEY, Manager

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FOXHALL INN

By the River in the Mountains

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

An ideal family hotel. The best of home cooking at moderate rates.

Every attraction for an enjoyable vacation. Ballroom, orchestra, pool, clay靶, tennis courts, boating and bath. Needs to ride in modern, comfortable summer home for the discriminating. Rooms with hot and cold running water. Write for booklet.

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At the beach. Rooms on suite basis; elevator; white service; capacity 400. Booklets and rates upon request.

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Block from beach. Rooms on suite basis; elevator; white service; capacity 400. Booklets

STOCKS AGAIN IN DEMAND AT HIGHER PRICES

Early Hesitation Followed by Strong Buying of Utilities and Specialties

NEW YORK. July 14 (AP)—In reflection of the firmer money situation, stock prices continued to waver at the opening of today's market, although considerable activity developed in the motor shares. Dodge companies reflected the movement of record earnings in the first half of the year by mounting 2 points to a new high at \$1. Jordan Motors also moved up 24 points. United States Cast Iron Pipe opened 15 points lower.

Concurrent with a high demand, public utilities and specialties later enabled the market to throw off its early hesitation. Before the end of the first half hour of 3 points were registered by the Hanover Electric, the Batawa, Signal and Westinghouse Air-Brake, while Delaware & Hudson, Atlantic Coast Lines, Sears, Roebuck, Mack Trucks, Woolworth and Detroit Edison all had gains.

Coincident with great activity in

Delaware & Hudson shares, renewed buying of Wheeling & Lake Erie lifted both common and preferred issues to record levels for the year. United States Steel, however, reflected an advance in the tire stocks based on record high prices for crude rubber. Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening, but sterling held firm around \$1.85%.

Prices Point Upward

Prices pointed upward throughout the market. Moving in of the call money renewals, rates at 4% per cent, failed to bring about any further liquidation, professional traders apparently regarding it as a bullish factor on the theory that it reflected the expanding commercial demand for credits. Reduction of pool activity on a broad scale was taken as part on the belief that the mid-summer lull in business would be of short duration.

With freight car loadings on the week of the Fourth, the largest of the year, the market record for recent new-buying was drawn into the railroad shares with the southern and southwestern carriers making the best showing. About a dozen issues attained their peak prices before noon, most of them including Sears, Roebuck, Timken Roller Bearing, the General Electrical Instrument and Wheeler & Lake Erie common and preferred.

Oils continued unresponsive to another increase in gasoline prices in most of the territory. Standard Oil Arms was one of the few weak spots, sinking to a new 1925 low around 50.

More varied buying occurred when the call money rate dropped to 4 per cent. Merchandise, public utility, motor and accessory shares attracted most of the attention. Specialty securities were also bought freely.

Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred touched 37 1/2, the highest in six years. International Telephone & Telegraph, American Telephone & Telegraph, Woolworth, and Phoenix Hosters, gained 2% to 3%. Maxwell Motors, B and Chrysler were depressed 2 points.

Bond Prices Easy

The influence of firmer money rates continued to find reflection in bond trading today, retarding buying operations and holding prices somewhat within narrow limits. With offerings of this kind still rather limited, Liberty bonds were shaded slightly and the general trend of investment rail and industrial issues was lower.

Independent strength was shown, however, by the Dodge Brothers' debentures, which, because of their convertible features, were those of the company's record earnings in the first half of the year. Delaware & Hudson convertible 5s also moved up in sympathy with a brisk rise in the stock market.

Oil company bonds were little affected by the announcement of increased gasoline prices.

STRENGTH FOLLOWS EARLY WEAKNESS IN WHEAT MART TODAY

CHICAGO. July 14 (AP)—Although wheat prices had a downward swing at the opening today, the early declines were soon much more than overcome. Cooler weather in the spring, the state's grain crop, and the market at Liverpool and opinions that considerable damage to crops had been discontinued by the recent sharp advance in values, were explanations given of the initial weakness of the market.

The opening, which ranged from 4% decline to 1% advance, September \$1.52%, and December \$1.55% to \$1.55% was followed by numerous minor changes and then by an irregular market, with September \$1.55% to \$1.55% and December \$1.55%.

Corn and oats were easy, influenced by more favorable weather. After opening at 4% to 1% decline, September \$1.05% to \$1.08%, the corn market sagged a little further, but then rallied.

Oats started at 4% to 1% off September 47% to 47% decline. Reactions that ensued failed to hold.

In line with hog values, the provision market averaged higher.

TELEPHONE'S INCOME SHOWS LARGE GAIN

NEW YORK. July 14—Net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the first half of 1925 jumped nearly \$10,000,000 above the \$2,230,181 of the corresponding period of 1924, the total of \$52,341,123 being equal to \$5.80 a share on \$902,200 capital stock outstanding, compared with \$5.69 a share on \$748,236,000 stock at June 30.

Gross earnings reached \$7,264,770 compared with \$7,228,504 in the first half of 1924 and surpass after dividends by \$2,028,195 compared with \$8,915,548. The total volume of business during the six months this year was continuing somewhat above normal and was increasing steadily.

WORLD COPPER PRODUCTION

NEW YORK. July 14 (AP)—The world's production of copper in June was called the largest in the history of Metal Statistics at 123,000 tons, bringing the total for the first half of 1925 to 600,000 tons, compared with 599,600 in May and 599,400 in March. The peak months of the year, copper mines in the United States produced 123,000 tons, and in the six months this year 429,552 tons.

W. A. NASH & CO. INC.

DETROIT, July 14—Retailers of Oldsmobile were larger in June than in any other month this year and greatly exceeded the monthly average for 1924. Sales have increased every month since the first of the year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last
500 Air Dredge	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
270 Alum. Rub.	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
100 Alum. Soda	90	89	89	89	89	89
100 Allied Ch.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
100 Am. Ch. pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
100 Am. Ch. pf	50	50	50	50	50	50
2400 Am. Ch. pf	29	29	29	29	29	29
200 Am. Ch. pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
100 Am. Ch. pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
100 Am. Hide	107	105	107	105	105	105
100 Am. Ind.	107	105	107	105	105	105
200 Am. Ice	114	114	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
100 Am. Ice	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Ice	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
200 Am. Ice	125	124	124	124	124	124
100 Am. Linseed	28	28	28	28	28	28
1300 Am. Lead	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. S. R. R.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
100 Am. Steel	38	38	38	38	38	38
100 Am. Steel	105	104	104	104	104	104
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
200 Am. Steel	114	114	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106	106	106
100 Am. Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Steel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108	106	106	106		

STRONG COTTON CLOTH DEMAND IS DEVELOPING

Heavy Buying Anticipated, Once Raw Material Prices Are Stabilized

NEW BEDFORD, July 14.—Lack of confidence in present raw cotton prices is today the greatest single obstacle to the restoration of very active trade in the secondary cotton goods market. Those lines of goods which are least affected by raw cotton fluctuations are reflecting the unusual good underlying demand which exists for all types of cotton goods, and are confirming predictions of strong cotton goods activity during the late summer and early fall.

There is every indication that sustained buying of the plainer types of goods will be looked for as soon as raw cotton prices become established on a materially lower level of cotton goods distributors become convinced that there is to be no bad break in raw cotton values.

The large distributors of cotton goods cannot forget the record-breaking cotton acreage planted this year, nor the ideal growing conditions encountered so far in the cotton belt with the exception of the southwest. The potential drought damage in Texas, they believe, will be overcome for speculative reasons, and overdone for speculative reasons, and the day is not far off when a crop of 2 cents a pound can open the way for competitors to cut the ground from under their feet.

Anticipate Capacity Output
They recognize the depleted condition of the market with respect to cotton goods supplies in the very large potential market power in prospect from the bumper crops that are now promised on the part of the country. They expect a much greater foreign consuming power for cotton goods and believe that even the producing power of the cotton mills of the United States may be taxed to its capacity, once the full force of consumer demand is felt.

These are some of the reasons why fine goods mills making fabrics used in wearing apparel, home furnishings, etc., are finding a ready market for their output. They are not selling heavily because they claim prices are unsatisfactory and likely to improve, yet every attempt to sell the upward meets the stiffest kind of resistance. On certain lines of gray goods made in fine cotton goods mills, sharp demand for quick goods has brought about handsome premiums for goods and the mills have been able to get full price for anything deliverable this month.

This is especially true of broadcloths which have advanced fully, and in yard in some constructions, and is coming to a standstill. The time of panic in the Bedford mills making this class of goods find themselves now well sold into the early fall and some have orders running well toward October and November, while a number of fancy goods manufacturers extend through the balance of the calendar year.

Print Cloth Moving Fast

In the print cloth markets the movement of finished fabrics has been faster than expected in the wearing apparel and wash goods lines. Some quantities of shade material of sheets and pillow cases and other domestic pieces have been taken up during the last week or two, and there has been a livelier call for gray goods than many had looked for.

Fall River dealers in the slackened trading resulting from the sharp drop in the raw cotton market a week ago, reports the most active trading it has experienced for months. Sales are well over 100,000 pieces of cloth and included not only the 28-inch goods, but many of the old count print cloths which have been considered characteristic of Fall River print cloth.

Good business developed in the seasons and twills and in the more or less staple curtailed material for which Fall River has built up a reputation. Prices have shown enough improvement to put them within reach of Fall River mills though not particularly profitable as yet.

Carolina Halted
Southern mills, after having taken a week or two, again found the markets slower this week, largely due to the fact that the southern mills were no longer in a position to take additional business at rock-bottom prices.

The more satisfactory volume due to the disposition of some of the large consumers, such as bag-makers and rubberizing people, to provide in part for their early requirements. There has been no material change in prices, however.

It is now virtually certain that curtailment will not be extended further and that in many localities production schedules will be increased more rapidly than had been expected. In some centers manufacturers are beginning now to be disturbed about the fact that the supply of skilled labor is becoming limited and depleted by the time curtailment is anticipated. Getting workers is anticipated, once mills approach normal full capacity operation.

WASHINGTON CITY BUILDING BONDS

Coffin & Burr of Boston and New York and W. H. Newbold's Son & Co. of Philadelphia are offering today \$2,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of the Washington Building to be erected on the corner of Fifteenth Street, New York Avenue, and G Street, Washington, D. C.

The importance of the location is indicated by its appraisal value of \$2,100,000, or 84 per cent of the amount of this issue. The land and building when completed will be appraised at \$4,000,000, or 174 per cent of this issue. Net annual income is estimated at 2.4 times the maximum interest requirements on these bonds.

New York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask
America, 250 253 Franklin, 112 133
Am. Exch., 285 272 Greenwich, 415
Am. Union, 155 160 Gotham, 190
Pf. Europe, 270 Hamilton, 120
do v. C. 250 275 Hanover, 1900
Bowers, 800 800 Penn. Exch., 125
Bry. Pk., 220 220 Manhattan, 182
Brom. Nat. 200 200 Mech. & Mfg., 415 420
Ditch & D. 180 180 Merchant, 182
do v. C. 157 160 New Amer., 125
do v. C. 270 275 New Eng., 125
Capitol N. 195 195 New N. H., 125
Cent. Merc. 280 280 Pacific, 125
Chase, 210 210 Peabody, 125
Chase & P. 237 232 People's C., 140
Chemical, 125 125 People's Exch., 125
City, 488 484 Port Morris, 125
Com. 450 450 Public, 125
Commerce, 287 274 Queensh., 125
Continental 222 Seaboard, 600 625
Coney Is' 216 Standard, 210 405
Corn Exch., 210 215 Standard, 210
Com. 200 200 United Nat., 210
First Ave., 2100 United Nat., 210
First, 3728 Wash. Is' 2100 Wash. Is'

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

BUS LINES TO BE INCREASED

Detroit United Railway Is to Expand Operations Throughout State

BRITISH COTTON ASSOCIATION REPORTS INCREASED YIELDS

Progress of the Crop in the Empire Shown by Comparison With Previous Years—Larger Acreage Under Cultivation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1.—It is possible now from the report of the British Cotton Growing Association to compare the progress of cotton growing in the British Empire in 1924 with previous years.

Operating through a subsidiary, People's Motor Coach Company, it

now has more than 200 vehicles

132 are of passenger capacity; the remainder range from 18 to 22 to 31 passenger buses.

Bus activities comprise interurban lines between Detroit and Arbor, Toledo, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Flint, Port Huron, covering 16,000 miles weekly, and carrying 20,000 passengers.

Other suburban lines from Detroit serve the smaller towns of Trenton, Farmington, Walker, Lake, Milford, Mt. Clemens, Algonac, and average weekly mileage runs 44,000 miles, with total passengers carried of \$2,000.

Gasoline consumption on interurban and suburban routes approximates 20,750 gallons a week, averaging eight miles per gallon.

The Sukkur barrage scheme on the Indus will eventually bring some 6,000,000 acres under crop and it is anticipated that the whole of this, except some 500,000 acres of rice land, will be suitable for cotton.

This, of course, depends entirely on the irrigation. Under the present design the cotton area under development may reach 1,000,000 acres, but conservative estimates place the

large area for cotton at 1,150,000.

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This, of course, depends entirely on the irrigation. Under the present design the cotton area under development may reach 1,000,000 acres, but conservative estimates place the

large area for cotton at 1,150,000.

In Ceylon it is stated that large

areas of land in the eastern and

north-central provinces are suitable for cotton, but cultivation is only in

the experimental stage.

In the West Indies some 5000 bales of the finest Sea Island cotton is being produced and this type is now confined almost exclusively to the West Indies.

In Southern Nigeria the production of cocoas and toadstools has kept

constant and the amount

is about the same as 15 years

ago, although cotton was then at about half the present price. The

annual purchases for the year amounted to 7640 bales.

In Kenya Colony cotton growing

is progressing slowly but surely, and now that the question of the Zambezi bridge has been

settled and the bridge is to be built, the transport difficulties will be alleviated. Large acreages have been cleared and it is hoped that the

native production this year will be doubled.

From South Africa

In the Union of South Africa (including Swaziland) the total production for 1924 was 8730 bales. A total of over 67,000 acres are under cultivation for this season.

Rhodesia some 60,000 acres were

under cotton in 1924, producing 1600 bales.

This was the first season when cotton was produced as a commercial crop.

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native production this year will be doubled.

ADVANTAGES

BUYERS are only seasonal

and need bonds of the leading

houses at considerable sav-

ings.

SELLERS get the best

market prices for their

goods.

GUARANTEE

All bonds are only seasonal

and need bonds of the leading

houses at considerable sav-

ings.

FRIGORIF ice dealers still quote

high rates in spite of the fact that

quality continues on the downward

grade. Argentine steers held firm

at 15c and Montevideo steers around

15c.

Packer calfskins are very firm.

Junes offered at 25c and 26c with

July Junes included. Calf calfskins

are also strong, bids on selected lots

at least as 15c being offered. June

kids are held firmly at 18c/21c.

Principal sales of packer cattle

week follow:

SALES

1920 June-July nat str 16c/20c 12c/20c

1920 June-July ex-it nat str 16c 10c

1920 June-July hy Tex 15c 12c

1920 June-July 1st Tex 15c 12c

1920 June-July 2nd Tex 14c 9

1920 June-July Colorado str 14c 11

1920 June-July Buttermilk str 15 12c

1920 June-July 1st utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 2nd utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 3rd utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 4th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 5th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 6th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 7th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 8th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 9th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 10th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 11th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 12th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 13th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 14th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 15th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 16th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 17th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 18th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 19th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 20th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 21st utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 22nd utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 23rd utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 24th utv cow 14c 9

1920 June-July 25th utv cow 14c 9

GAS PRICE RISES IN MIDDLE WEST

10 States Pay 1 Cent More—Independents Propose Coupon Refund

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14.—Gasoline consumers in 10 mid-western states today began paying one cent per gallon more for the product as a result of a "technical advance" in the price of crude oil. That the advance is purely "technical" is the assertion of L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association. The members of his organization boosted their price one cent, he said, simultaneously with a like increase in effect today by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

In Chicago, the service station price was increased by Standard from 29 to 31 cents a gallon, the tank wagon market going from 19 to 20 cents. Explaining the increase, the Standard Oil Company said:

"This increase is due to the various rises in crude prices which compel the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to pay higher prices for all of the crude which it refines."

Independents Plan Cut

To reduce the price of gasoline to the consumer by issuing books of coupons acceptable in lieu of cash at any of the nearly 3000 member filling stations of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association and to increase harmonious cooperation between owners of the stations is the objective of a plan of marketing which L. V. Nicholas, president, has asked his organization to adopt.

The marketing idea, new to the independents, was suggested to meet that established July 1 by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). A clearing house will be established in Chicago to handle coupons paid in at all member stations, and twice monthly refunds will be made to buyers of gas in amounts above a certain minimum to be specified when the plan is started.

Thus a person might travel widely and buy gas with coupons at various member stations. Members of clubs, employees of large business concerns and other groups would have the benefit of refunds by this method of selling gasoline.

Gas Value for Coupons

Coupons would have a stated cash value, so that any possible fluctuations in the price of gas would not change the value of the coupons.

This plan should first be put into operation in the territory of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), embracing 11 middle western states, known as the greatest gas consuming area of the country, it was suggested by Mr. Nicholas, who is awaiting further comments from members before taking action.

It is estimated that there are approximately 2200 Standard Oil stations in this district, as compared with almost 3000 of the association's members, according to Mr. Nicholas.

MAYOR WILL NAME GLYNN'S SUCCESSOR

Mayor Curley will appoint a successor to Thomas B. Glynn, chairman and member of the Boston Schoolhouse Department who resigned last night, so soon as he can determine upon a citizen having the qualifications he desires. Twice reappointed by Mayor Curley this year as schoolhouse commissioner following the completion of a three-year term in that position, Mr. Glynn's reappointment was refused—approval by the State Civil Service Commission. Last night Mayor Curley named Louis K. Rourke of the transit department as temporary schoolhouse commissioner.

Although E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, yesterday, gave Mayor Curley his opinion that Mr. Glynn might continue to serve until the Supreme Court could decide upon his eligibility as a hold-over, Mr. Curley declined to remove himself and give the Mayor an opportunity to fill the commission membership to James J. Maher, a second commissioner he has been removed by the Mayor and refuses to serve. With the temporary appointment of Mr. Rourke, the board can organize as Clarence H. Blackall and he constitute a quorum and therefore make it possible for the commission to transact business.

NEW BUS AND TRUCK GARAGE FOR BOSTON

A garage to house 400 large passenger-carrying buses and trucks is to be built at 210 Albany Street near Broadway. It will be called the City Garage and is expected to be ready for occupancy early in October.

It will be a modern two-story brick and concrete structure, fronting 140 feet along Albany and Lehigh streets, where those two thoroughfares meet at an oblique angle, and will extend 290 feet toward Fort Point channel. The garage will cover more than 26,000 square feet of ground, and its floor space will total twice that area. A ramp 110 feet in length will lead from the first to the second story, thus providing an easy grade.

PUBLIC INVITED TO HARVARD LECTURES

A series of lectures, readings and recitals of a popular nature have been arranged by the Director of the Harvard summer school of arts and sciences and of education for Tuesday evenings at 8:15, which will be open to the public as well as to the summer school students free of charge. Unless otherwise announced, these lectures will be held in the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge.

The first lecture will be given tonight (Tuesday evening, July 14), by Prof. Archibald MacMechan, on "Rudyard Kipling, Next Poet."

MR. HAMMOND WITHDRAWS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Thomas J. Hammond, District Attorney of the northwest Massachusetts district and a Republican, announced yesterday that he would withdraw from the contest for representative to Congress from the second Massachusetts district.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OPENS

Delegates From Five Continents Are Gathering

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 14 (Special)—Nearly 900 persons representing missions scattered far and wide over the five continents are expected to have registered at the conference grounds here before tonight when the twenty-second conference of Women's Foreign Missions Societies will open with the introduction of leaders in the Auditorium and an address by M. H. H. Joachim of India. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., will preside over the conference, which will last until July 22.

One of the principal features of the conference, it is believed, will be the forum on International Justice and Goodwill which Edward C. Carter of New York, specialist on international problems for the Y. M. C. A., and

Short Waves and Picture Transmission Will Be Popular Subjects

CHICAGO, July 14.—Amateur radio enthusiasts in great numbers from the United States and Canada and to some extent from Europe and other countries, will gather at the Edge-Water Beach Hotel in this city Aug. 18 to 21, to attend the third national convention of the American Relay League. Included in the attendance will be internationally noted experts in all branches of radio and amateurs who are experimenting with this fascinating science in their own homes.

Where radio communication is the past with the lower powered stations has been largely during hours of darkness, the introduction of short-wave work within recent months promises many new developments. The work of the traffic department of the league in assisting the Navy-MacMillan expedition by relaying messages from Donald B. MacMillan of the National Geographic Society will by the time of the convention furnish much food for discussion of the daylight work on short waves.

RADIO

CHICAGO SCENE OF CONVENTION OF AMATEURS

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LEADERS INSTITUTE SESSIONS OPENED

Horace A. Moses Welcomes Delegates at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14 (Special)—Horace A. Moses today opened the Leaders Institute of the Junior Achievement League in the new building at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds. Mr. Moses welcomed the leaders to their week's work at the Institute, said to be the only one of its kind in the United States. Harold A. Bellows, vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, attended a welcome address by the leaders.

This year the leaders were occupied in intensive handwork classes, electrical equipment, metals, textile, manufacturing, woodwork, heat to foot millinery display, home improvements, food and seed work.

Write to the Rolla Royce plant for information, address, map and liberal commission plan.

C. E. MITCHELL, General Sales Manager, Orlando, Fla., and the Orlando Chamber of Commerce.

MISS C. H. THOMAS, Town and Country Realty, 21 East 49th Street, New York City.

716 First National Bank Building, Miami, Florida.

MISS C. H. THOMAS, Town and Country Realty, 21 East 49th Street, New York City.

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N. Y. C.—204 West Side—Light, well furnished room, bath adjoining, phone: 100th.

N. Y. C.—Medium sized sunny room, over porch, running water, electric heat, rent reasonable. Telephone: 100th.

WATKINS, N. Y.—Delightfully situated large front room, water, kitchenette privilege, \$12. MRS. STRECKER, 208 East Fourth St.

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ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—In quiet, surroundings. White, PERRYWYAN FARM, Taunton, Mass. R. F. D. 3-455.

DEPOT, NEW YORK CITY—New, comfortable, quiet, quiet section.

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A beautiful place on the Croton River, a short walk from the Hudson. Surrounded by wood hills, wonderful scenes and historical places.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10d. a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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IN IDEAL SITUATION on Surrey Hills 2000 ft. above the "Pilgrim Way"; to let end of August for 7 years or less, £2500 per month. Country house (completely furnished) for dining or entertaining, verandahs, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 central heating, electricity, garage, 16 acres natural garden & forest land—quaint property. The property is designed to be run by a very small staff, rent £100 per month. Box 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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bathrooms, 2 central heating, 2 fireplaces, 2

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Several 1, 2 & 4 Octave

Instruments from £30

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear. then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

It seems more difficult every day to understand what is really going on in Italy. Not so long ago it looked as if Signor Mussolini was striving to find a constitutional and democratic basis for the Fascist régime which had been established by revolutionary means. But today he seems to be traveling in an exactly opposite direction. He denounces democracy and liberty as being effects anachronisms unworthy of a great nation, applauds violence as an end in itself, utters such sentiments as "Day by day we must violate the Constitution," and carries these pronouncements into effect by passing laws restricting the liberty of the individual in the most arbitrary way. Much that Signor Mussolini says and does may be dismissed as the somewhat theatrical exaggeration of a remarkable man who has a reputation for audacity and originality to sustain. But where is it going to end?

There is no doubt that the Fascist movement and Signor Mussolini conferred great benefits on Italy. They rescued her from the economic and political chaos brought about by the Communists. They restored her self-respect and her confidence in the future. They gave her energy, efficiency, order, in the place of lassitude, bad workmanship, and a hopelessly weak government. They did these things for Italy at a price—the price which a nation invariably pays for revolutionary means. The democratic basis of the Constitution was challenged, parliamentary government was discredited, the Fascisti inaugurated an era of violence and repression against their political opponents.

That price it was probably worth while for Italy to pay, for a time. Many of the great achievements of history have been accomplished by such expedients, because people could not see any better way of attaining a rightful end. But the last state of a nation which adopts such means is worse than the first, unless it can speedily restore normal constitutional conditions, for they will then only have exchanged temporary disorder and confusion in government for a permanent tyranny and destruction of liberty. And that is exactly the position in which Italy stands today.

Making every allowance for the exaggeration natural to Signor Mussolini, the events of the last few weeks are disquieting. He brought the parliamentary session to a close by suddenly forcing through the docile Fascist majority three very formidable bills. One took away the last remnants of freedom from the press. One enabled him to reorganize the civil service, so as to make it practically part of the Fascist organization. The third still further destroyed the independence of Parliament by giving to the ordinances of the executive the force of law.

Fascism, in its later developments, bears a curiously close resemblance to Bolshevism. Superficially they seem to be as the poles apart, but they are alike in their fundamental dislike of freedom and democracy, and their belief in the all-sufficiency of will and violence. They are both, indeed, manifestations of that worldwide attack on the basic ideas of Western civilization which came to a head in 1914. That civilization in its highest forms, in the United States, in France, in the British Commonwealth, rests upon the idea of individual self-government: on the conviction that progress depends upon the growth in the individual of the capacity to be obedient to wisdom and moral truth; and that efficiency imposed upon people by force or propaganda is not progress at all.

The opposing theory is that it is the duty of the people not to think and decide for themselves, but to obey without question the dictates of self-constituted authority. The Bolsheviks are trying to build "a new heaven and a new earth" on that plan in Russia. The Fascisti are trying to build "a new heaven and a new earth" on that plan in Italy. Both are foredoomed to failure, as were the attempts of Bismarck and Napoleon to do the same thing in an earlier age. The only rock upon which national greatness can rest is the progressive capacity of the people to govern themselves, and the great question for Italians, whether Fascisti or otherwise, to consider is whether the indefinite continuance of the present arbitrary and violent régime is going to contribute to the real greatness of the Italian nation.

The passing of Senators La Follette and Ladd, two of the leaders in the United States Senate of the group representing the American farmers' interests in national legislation, has occasioned much editorial discussion of the probable course of events in eliminating from the Congress an organized effort to secure the enactment of measures designed to promote the welfare of agriculture.

During the past five years a combination of senators and representatives, chiefly Republicans from the western states, has, by working in accord with the Democratic leaders when important legislation was pending, been able to shape public policies to a considerable extent, and has been instrumental in defeating bills urged by the dominant party. The failure of the Congress to enact the ship subsidy bill, and to adopt the "Mellon plan" for reduction in the surtaxes on great incomes, were instances in which the power of the "farm bloc" was shown. In the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, the influence of the bloc secured the imposition of higher tariff rates on sugar, wheat, wool and other farm products, and established for the time being the policy that agriculture should, equally with manufacturing industry, be protected against foreign competition.

Predictions, based upon the assumption that the condition of the farmers has improved so much in the past year or so that there is no longer a need for remedial legislation, are being freely made to the effect that the next Congress will see a return to the two-party system, and

that both the Senate and House will in future be guided by the wishes of the majority, as expressed in the party caucus. It is further asserted that the enormous majority given the Republican candidate for President shows that the American people favor the policies for which he stands, and that public sentiment will be sufficiently powerful to compel the Congress to act in accordance with his suggestions.

If the newspapers taking this view were able correctly to interpret the prevailing sentiment among the 40,000,000 living and working on the land, they might find evidence that the movement to establish fairer living conditions for those engaged in agriculture will by no means be abandoned, but that, on the contrary, a large percentage of the farmers are more determined than ever that an effort must be made to abolish some of their grievances. They deny the assumption that because the price of wheat advanced a year ago, and prices of other grains are fairly high, all is well with them, and they are able to set out specific instances of what they regard as abuses that must be remedied. Whether it is within the powers of the Congress to provide a remedy may be doubted, but at all events the farmers will continue to exert a very powerful influence in shaping national legislation.

At irregular intervals, especially in recent years, but from time to time ever since the revised codes of procedure governing tribunals established for the consideration of cases against those accused of violations of so-called criminal statutes were adopted, efforts have been made to as

sure the conviction of those under suspicion, rather than to guard against the possible punishment of persons falsely or mistakenly charged. Just now there is being carried on in New York State a campaign to create public sentiment which will support the proposal of a distinguished prosecutor that the somewhat ancient theory of "reasonable doubt" be abandoned, and that juries impaneled to try persons accused of crimes be permitted to apply what he refers to as a rule of reason.

It is the expressed belief of this prosecutor that the law now governing the deliberations of juries reflects a "maudlin sympathy and anxious concern for the criminal," by which he means, no doubt, the person suspected of having committed an offense punishable by law. But he concedes that while juries should be permitted to apply what he calls a rule of reason, unobstructed by "useless refinements and wordy quibbles," there should always be preserved the presumption of innocence until the guilt of those accused has been established.

Right there, no doubt, is the really difficult point of differentiation. Does there remain, under the modern system of procedure in preparing and presenting indictments and informations in criminal cases, this boasted theoretical presumption of innocence which must be overcome by proof which establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt? Many lawyers and laymen who have made the matter a subject of careful study and thoughtful consideration incline to the belief that in a majority of such cases the presumption of guilt is established by the arrest and arraignment of the accused, and that as a matter of fact the burden of proof is reversed and remains on the prisoner to establish his innocence beyond a reasonable doubt.

There is seen in these attacks upon the precedents established by law and custom an effort to discredit and undermine the system of jury trials. In some of the states of the American Union laws have been enacted which provide that in "civil" cases three-fourths of the jurors constituting the panel may return a binding verdict. Complete unanimity of judgment, in such cases, may not always be deemed essential in safeguarding and protecting property or individual rights. But the soundness of this policy is still seriously questioned. It is reasonably insisted that if the truth is established it should appear to the satisfaction of all.

No word can be said in extenuation of the practices induced in which defeat the conviction, upon mere technical grounds, of those whose guilt has been convincingly established. An obstinate or prejudiced juror no doubt has, times without number, defeated the ends of justice by magnifying what at most is the mere shadow of a doubt into the semblance of a reasonable doubt. But it is equally true that in many instances the steadfast clinging to a reasonable doubt by only one member of a jury panel has prevented the conviction and punishment of innocent persons falsely accused. Those who set themselves up as judges and prosecutors are admonished to realize that it is better than ninety-nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man be punished.

The Future of the "Farm Bloc"

It is well known that the liquor-exporting warehouses in British Columbia are operating

bases for smuggling activities against Canada's neighbor to the south. The Attorney-General of the Province has asked in vain for authority to suppress the warehouses. For the third session of Parliament, the necessary act to amend the Canada Temperance Act has been passed in the federal House of Commons, only to be defeated in the Senate. The people of British Columbia are in the position of looking on ashamed, while lawless agencies draw supplies from private liquor sources in the Province. Vessels sail from British Columbia ports, laden with liquor from the exporting warehouses. Everybody knows that they are setting out on an expedition to defeat the laws of the United States, or possibly to defeat the laws of Canada by smuggling the liquor back without having paid duty.

The exporting warehouses are allowed to store liquor in bond, duty free, so long as it is held for sale outside of the Dominion. There are numerous coves and inlets up the coast north of Vancouver where liquor can be landed by illicit traders, after having been shipped from the

warehouses for export. This form of lawlessness has given rise to another brand of crime, called hi-jacking. Pirates prey upon the smuggling traffic. One of the federal members of Parliament from British Columbia described hi-jacking to the House recently. Criminals in a faster boat pounce upon the smuggling vessel. They seize the cargo of liquor by force. Sometimes guns are used in the battle between hi-jackers and smugglers. A case has lately been tried in British Columbia which involved six men: two perished while engaged in a smuggling expedition, two have been sentenced to capital punishment for the crime, two more are fugitives from justice. The Canadian member expressed the opinion that 90 per cent of this form of crime could be suppressed by the closing of the exporting warehouses. But against the vote of the House of Commons, against the petition of the provincial Attorney-General, against the Government and the Legislature of British Columbia, against the will of the people, the Senate of Canada has intervened for the third time to protect the liquor-exporting interests.

The people of British Columbia voted after the war for government sale of liquor, which carried under the misleading title of "government control." They find that, far from controlling the liquor traffic, they are afflicted with bootlegging, rumrunning, smuggling and hi-jacking: the province is used as one of the main bases for cosmopolitan financial interests who are behind the conspiracy to defeat the laws of the United States. The taint of the illicit traffic has spread. Through lobbying in the Senate, the very fountainhead of legislation in Canada is contaminated. It is little wonder that Premier Mackenzie King has spoken of the necessity of making the Senate of Canada at least as amenable to the will of the people as the House of Lords is in Great Britain.

In this period after the war many local problems of grave import have arisen in Europe. There have been, for example, numerous distressing outbreaks of anti-Semitism in various parts of the continent, especially in its eastern section, where antagonism toward the Jew has long held sway. The question of how most successfully to deal with this problem is well worth the study of statesmen—and their best endeavors.

Several months ago an anti-Semitic movement was started in Bulgaria. In times of peace and war, the Jews in Bulgaria have stood out conspicuously as a part of the population second in loyalty to none. Hence the anti-Jewish movement was something new for that country, which had not been in any way affected by the anti-Semitic wave which from time to time had swept over Rumania, to the north of it, and over Poland, to the northwest.

When the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, General Russeff, became aware of the undercurrent of anti-Semitic agitation that was sweeping over the country, he took prompt notice. He issued a warning to all concerned that an anti-Semitic agitation was non-Bulgarian and contrary to the ideals of the country.

The man who engaged in a movement against the Jews, he pointed out, was engaging in a movement against Bulgaria, because the Jews had stood squarely behind the country in all its struggles and all its crises. He made no effort to conceal his purpose to deal energetically, as Minister of the Interior, with any element in the population that would add a new problem—the problem of anti-Semitism—to the problems of the country.

The Minister of War, General Vulfov, not long since learned that the same elements were talking under cover of "proteiform" Jews, and giving advice as to how they should be dealt with. As the country was under martial law, having been so since the explosion in the Sveti Kral cathedral, General Vulfov took the situation in hand at once. He wired an order to commanding officers to arrest all agitators. An anti-Semitic movement was inconceivable in Bulgaria, because public sentiment would not tolerate it. As an immediate result of this courageous course, the movement against the Jews was discontinued at once. It takes courage to thwart an anti-Semitic movement at its inception—courage and watchfulness. Some of this courage and watchfulness are badly needed in that part of eastern Europe which shuns its shoulder and evades its responsibility.

Editorial Notes

One cannot help sympathizing with Curtis D. Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Navy, in his plaint before the Southern California Council of International Relations, a world peace organization in annual conclave in Los Angeles. "When I contemplate the great sacrifices made by our Government and by our people, in the interest of world peace," he said, "when I think of the great ships destroyed and the idle shipyards eloquently testifying to our desire to promote world peace, I must confess to some degree of irritation at those American citizens who know so little of current events that they offer suggestions to the Government that we make the 'first move toward disarmament.' Just the same, however, so long as the Government approves and encourages defense day programs of a militaristic nature, all those sacrifices are being to a large extent nullified in the popular thought, and it must not be surprised if many people appear to be uninformed as to its efforts in the direction of peace.

"By a unanimous vote the convention declined to go on record as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment." These few words, printed in heavy type in Labor: A National Weekly Newspaper, stand out in significant manner in the course of that paper's account of the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in Detroit, Mich. No comment is added, save in so far as the change in type calls marked attention to the item. And indeed no comment is needed. A fact of such a nature carries its own comment, which is stronger than the most eloquent phrasing could make it.

Liquor Incubus in British Columbia

"Home Paper" Week in Kansas

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD

Mr. Crawford, who here discusses Home Paper Week in Kansas, proposed the week to the Kansas Press Association and was chairman of the committee promoting its observance.

"Home Paper" Week, designed to lay stress on the public usefulness of the press, particularly the country press, will probably be made an annual event in Kansas.

In first undertaking the week and considering its convenience, the Kansas Press Association felt that although the small local newspapers of Kansas have a nation-wide reputation, on the communities in which they are published often do not fully grasp their significance as community builders.

The observance of the week included a proclamation by the Governor of the State, sermons in churches on the community, a meeting of chambers of commerce and civic clubs with programs dealing with the home paper, a radio program by one of the most powerful stations in the State, displays of books or articles on the press by city and town libraries, and displays in windows of newspaper offices.

One of the most interesting and useful features of the week was the holding of contests for essays by school pupils on subjects connected with the home paper. This plan was proposed by the committee and adopted by a number of newspapers which offered small money prizes for the best essays.

Among the most striking results obtained were those by the Lynn-Palmer Record, a weekly newspaper published for two towns, neither of which has a population of 200. So much interest was taken in the contest that 96 essays were submitted by school children of the towns and surrounding areas.

Remarkable characteristics of the essays submitted to various newspapers in the contest are their sincerity and appreciation of the real function of a newspaper. The comments made by the children include the following:

"The home paper and the community are closely and inseparably linked. One cannot grow without the other, and the possibilities of each are hampered by the absence of the other. The home paper depends on the community and the community depends on the home paper. Any effort expended by the community to improve or help the home paper will not have been in vain."

"The section of the home paper that I like best is that page containing the news items of the neighboring communities. Everyone should be interested in his neighbor, for our most part. I think the home paper is the best thing in the world."

"For many years we have had poor water and only a small supply of it. Our paper often printed articles showing where other towns no larger than ours, and with no natural supply at hand had found some way to furnish those little cities with an abundance of good water."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, July 14 (AP) — France is celebrating its national fair with unexampled zest. Bastille Day falls on a Tuesday, everything has been shut down since last Friday, and will continue so until tomorrow. Economy seems to be the only consideration for the Government, which has curtailed military reviews of much splendor on the ground of expense. The traditional open-air halls are being held in every city and village to the strains of all imaginable combinations of instruments, from mouth organs to 50-piece bands. The fine weather has led to an exodus from the city by motor and rail lines. In Paris the state theaters are giving their customary free performances, and other time-honored features are being carried out. Many American tourists are conspicuous among the celebrants.

Interesting conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of the literary output of France in 1825 and today. The taste of the reading public has changed. In 1825 about 7000 volumes were published, and of these, poetry ranked highest with 620 works. Five hundred books treated of jurisprudence, 490 were on theological subjects, 460 dealt with finance or political economy. There were 340 plays published. The novel stood at the end of the list, only 32 romances appearing. Today there is a complete reversal of this order, for the novel, according to the latest returns, stands at the top with 956 volumes, with history next, while poetry is down to 436.

Another interesting theatrical experiment is being made in France. There has been founded what is called the Théâtre Vrai. Its object is "to entertain without flattering the lower instincts in raising the imagination and the sympathy of the spectators." It is also set out in the program that nothing tends to glorify abnormality of any kind will be admitted. Complete cleanliness is required, regarding the stage, and the play-places which are being produced are works of observation by logic in ideas, in characters and in situations. The Théâtre Vrai has begun by making a tour of the east and the north with two plays, "La Revanche de l'Amour" and "Chapeaux." Its performances have been appreciated and it is presently to appear on the Paris stage.

At the Exhibition of Decorative Arts, boat trips have been organized to enable visitors to see the illuminations from the Seine. The lighting effects are perhaps the most fascinating feature of the exhibition. There are colored fountains which are constantly changing in hue and in shade. The Pont Alexandre sends down floods of colored water. There are, besides, the lights of the many pavilions shining on the river. Altogether, the scene is really striking, and it is now possible to take a boat at the Concorde and to be carried up and down the Seine for the small cost of three francs.

A little work exceedingly rare, issued officially, presents a considerable interest to those who are obliged to frequent the Palais Bourbon, the meeting place of the deputies. There is a collection of portraits of the French members of Parliament. When M. Herriot was elected president of the Chamber, he had the Little book in his hands constantly. He was trying to learn the names of the deputies and to distinguish their faces. It is not an easy task, and one marvels at the skill of the doorkeepers, who apparently never make a mistake. Unfortunately, however, in this collection of photographs there are many portraits which can hardly be said strikingly to resemble the originals, some having been taken twenty-five or more years ago, for example, and others representing the deputies in local costumes.

An inquiry into wages in France shows that daily labor for men is remunerated for the most part, at the rate of nineteen to twenty-four francs. Thirty francs a day is regarded as high. For unskilled labor it is as low as twelve francs. The average wages for women is from twenty to twenty-four francs. In a few departments, such as Seine, Seine et Oise, Ardennes, Rhône, and Marne, wages average twenty-seven francs, but again this is the case. In the Seine, Seine et Oise, Tarn et Garonne, and other departments, wages are below seventeen francs. These statistics are not very precise and leave much to be desired, but nevertheless, they sufficiently indicate the sort of payment which prevails in France. A dollar and a half a day, at the present rate of exchange, would be considered good.

The pedestrian is sticking up for his rights. Recently the prefect of police drew up rules for the regulation of traffic in the streets, and among the rules was one which compelled the walker to cross the boulevards and other busy thoroughfares only at particular points where a policeman was on duty. But the pedestrian was not thus to be robbed of his rights. The Parisians demonstrated that, even though a foot, he was still free and unfeet, deliberately crossed the Champs Elysées at a point other than those indicated by the police authorities. He was in accordance with the edict of the prefect of police, brought before the magistrates. He defended himself with volubility and ingenuity, and the magistrate laid it down that the order of the prefect was illegal, that every citizen has the right to come and go about the streets as will. Only the circulation of vehicles and animals comes within the jurisdiction of the police. The pedestrian has triumphed.

In these times of hurry and bustle, it was probably inevitable that, sooner or later, "express" concerts would be the order of the day. Hitherto it has been a

"Our paper kept constantly reminding us of the facts until finally our town did get busy and now has one of the finest water systems to be found in any town of its size in the State."

"Why do I like my home paper? How can anyone help liking a paper that is as interesting and helpful as the home paper? As we all know, there are many papers, but they are not all home papers. To me, the home paper is the most important of all."

"The school and the home paper have much in common. They form the basis of the pervading political, social, and educational atmospheres. These establishments exert a forceful unifying power; they tend to collect and combine the best efforts of the communities. Each is an aid to citizenship. The people are both responsible for and obligatory to these necessary systems."

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"The results of Home Paper Week are necessarily to a large extent intangible, it is confidently believed that there have been developed greater interest in the community newspaper and deeper realization of its responsibilities and difficulties in serving the public."

"The section of the home paper that I like best is that page containing the news items of the neighboring communities. Everyone should be interested in his neighbor, for our most part. I think the home paper is the best thing in the world."